

PEACE NEWS

The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 862

January 2 1953

FOURPENCE

First published in 1936
in association with the work
for peace of Canon H. R. L.
(Dick) Sheppard and
George Lansbury

EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE FOR

Men who will not use Atom Bombs

IMPORTANT PRECEDENT

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

YOUNG men who would object to dropping atom and napalm bombs may now be able to secure exemption from military service as the result of an important precedent established at the London Appellate Tribunal for Conscientious Objectors.

Those who would object to fighting in particular wars, such as those now being waged in Korea and Malaya or who object to the "cold war" and the policy of "Peace through Strength" may also have their objections upheld.

This precedent was established on Dec. 15 when two conscientious objectors appealing against decisions of local tribunals were upheld in their "partial" objections to military service.

Hitherto Local Tribunals have held that objection to particular wars or wars fought with particular weapons cannot be accepted as conscientious objection within the meaning of the National Service Act.

The decision of the senior tribunal, presided over by Sir Michael McDonnell, KBE, in allowing the appeals of Edward Grant of Birmingham and Gerald Parker of London, both of whom made it clear that they were not opposed to the use of physical force in every circumstance, now amends this interpretation of the Act.

"Neither Washington nor Moscow"

It is to be hoped that Tribunals throughout Britain will bear this in mind when considering cases of "partial" objection in future.

The theme of Edward Grant's political outlook was "Neither Washington nor Moscow." Though only twenty-one, he had been "in politics" for seven years.

Like many other high-purposed youth he had joined the Young Communist League in his teens only to find disillusionment later: "The Party was the cat-spaw of Russia, it betrayed the cause of international socialism."

He next joined the Revolutionary Communist Party (Trotskyists). In 1948 this group dissolved and some of its members joined the Labour Party.

Grant was responsible at this time for the founding of "Socialist Review" a Left-Wing weekly strongly condemnatory of imperialism and war. Grant became editor and his wife, a medical student, publisher. He was for the present employed as a nursing orderly in a mental hospital. When asked by a member of the Tribunal what he would do if he were suddenly attacked (a stock question), he was able to reply that it had happened to him occasionally in the

course of his job and he had found that calmness and a refusal to reply with blows had successfully quietened his assailants.

Though Grant was prepared to sanction force in a class war he would only do so when all other means of changing the social order had proved ineffective. It was not a light thing to resort to violence and he believed that the peoples of Malaya and Indo-China would have strengthened their case considerably if they had chosen to combat oppression with the methods of non-violence.

Denis Hayes, LL.B., representing Grant,

Continued back page

PACIFIST VICAR IS A GOOD MAN

Mrs. Simpson of Holbrook

THE Rev. Cameron Newell, pacifist vicar of St. Peter's, Ipswich, has decided not to accept his bishop's advice to withdraw from his appointment as rector of Holbrook, Suffolk.

"To suggest that sending a pacifist parson to Holbrook is on a par with sending a teetotaler to Burton is to suggest the inhabitants have a war mentality," says Mr. Newell.

Dr. Brook, Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, has issued a statement in which he says:

"It has been widely suggested that I am not willing to institute Mr. Newell to the benefice of Holbrook because he is a pacifist. This of course, is not true. I would not be legally entitled to refuse institution

Continued back page

The Germ Warfare Controversy

QUESTION THE AIRMEN

—Science for Peace

A RESOLUTION adopted last week by the National Committee of Science for Peace makes a practical suggestion of something which might be done to help to clear up the germ warfare controversy.

The resolution follows a study by the "Science for Peace" committee of the report of the International Scientific Commission which went to Korea to investigate (the English member of which was Dr. Joseph Needham).

It states that—"The Committee of Science for Peace has considered all the alternative explanations suggested and concludes that... there are some incidents for which the most reasonable explanation is that they were the work of hostile aircraft."

"Further study of the report, or of similar evidence," the resolution adds, "is

unlikely to produce a conclusive decision on the truth of the allegations.

"The report includes the names of some 20 men in the United Nations forces who are said to have been involved in these attacks. If these men were located and examined by an international committee appointed by the United Nations, very valuable information would be forthcoming which might do much to clear up the matter."

Dr. Needham replies to Mr. Baker White, MP

IN the House of Commons on December 8, Mr. Baker White (C. Canterbury) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would publish as a White Paper the reports on germ warfare in China by the Japanese sent to his Department in 1944 by Dr. Joseph Needham.

The reply, in a written answer from Mr. Nutting (Joint Under-Secretary) was that no such reports were received.

Peace News asked Dr. Needham to comment on this statement, and has received the following reply:

"The facts, as I remember them, are as follows.

"From the beginning of 1943 until the spring of 1946 I directed the Sino-British Science Co-operation Office (British Scientific Mission in China), and during the latter part of that period was concurrently Counsellor (Scientific) in H.R.M. Embassy, Chungking. It was therefore quite natural that I should have had to evaluate the reports which were accumulating in the Chinese Surgeon-General's Office (Kuomintang of course), on this subject. I was in very close contact with General Robert Lim as an adviser at the time.

"The report which I made (in 1944 according to my recollection) was certainly sent in to Chancery, and whether or not it was transmitted to London for the files of the Foreign Office I do not know; that would have presumably been at the discretion of the Ambassador, regular Counsellor and Secretaries. However, my organisation had its own focal point in London, namely a liaison office operated jointly by the Ministry of Production and the British Council, for war science and peace science matters respectively. Through that office, whatever I sent back reached the appropriate government department.

"It might well be, therefore, that the place to look for such a document would not be in the Foreign Office. Naturally, I have kept no copy of the official despatch which I wrote, after leaving the service." Mr. Baker White, in a letter to the Daily Telegraph following his question in Parliament, claimed that Mr. Nutting's reply had "disclosed another false statement that is being used in the Communist germ warfare campaign," and said that "as some people are apt to attach weight and importance to persons who speak as experts, it is proper that it should be exposed."

Appalling atrocities in Korea

CANON ON ALLEGATIONS MADE IN VIENNA

IN an interview given to the Swindon Evening Advertiser on his return from the Vienna Peace Congress, Canon C. F. Harman (Vicar of South Marston) said that whether the three challenging points which he raised in his speech would have any ultimate effect upon Russian policy remained to be seen.

The three points (reported in Peace News last week) referred to the retention by Russia of German prisoners taken in the 1939-45 war; the dismissal by Mr. Vyshinsky of the Indian proposals for a truce in Korea; and the "savage sentences" imposed on political offenders in any country.

Prague

Canon Harman said that the third point had originally referred only to the recent political trials in Prague. As the congress had agreed not to refer specifically to domestic matters in any country, Canon Harman took the advice of representatives of the British delegation and re-phrased his remarks so that they could apply to any country in the world.

Canon Harman said he had been annoyed by the allegations of delegates to the conference about American atrocities in Korea. "As a result of what I heard I have

suffered a revulsion of feeling against the Americans," he continued.

"I am strongly suspicious that the cessation of hostilities in Korea would have a damaging effect upon American economy. There would immediately be large-scale unemployment among those at present employed in the armament industry.

"This fear could be offset if America were only prepared to revise her economy with a view to supplying the needs of the under-nourished areas of the world.

Canon Harman said that he had returned convinced that there was overwhelming evidence to support allegations of germ warfare by the Americans in Korea and China.

"This disposition on my part" he said "to believe these reports is strengthened by the fact that America has never ratified the Geneva Protocol on bacteriological warfare."

Canon Harman said that at no time was he aware of any attempt to silence critical opinion on any matter within the purview of the agenda.

"I was also very much moved by the deep respect in which Christian clergy and ministers were held and the evident desire on the part of Christians and non-Christians to hear the Christian point of view."

"It was clear to me from the talks I had with representatives of many nationalities that they were looking for a definite lead from the Christian Church as a whole.

We did not say it...

We have only to consider what extreme nationalism has done in Persia and other countries to realise what it would mean to Britain and the Free World if the racialism of Mau Mau were to creep across the African Continent. British investments there are very large.—Ronald Fredenburgh, Farmer and Stockbreeder, Oct. 9, 1952.

Schoolboy tells Mr. Nutting Arms crippling our economy

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

YOUNG people from all over Great Britain filled the Central Hall, Westminster, this week for a conference on "Europe, 1953," organised by the Council for Education in World Citizenship, a subsidiary of the United Nations Association.

The opening speech was made by Mr. Anthony Nutting (Foreign Under-Secretary), deputising for Mr. Eden, who was busy briefing Mr. Churchill for his trip to the USA.

Mr. Nutting said he felt as if he were addressing a greatly enlarged House of Commons, and in responding to a vote of thanks afterwards, he said it had been clear from the questions that the audience had been listening, and that some of them at least, had understood what he had said.

Mr. Nutting's speech need not be reported here for it was mainly an exposition of the government policy of uniting "the free world" against "the Russian Menace."

NATO as Life Insurance

The many pertinent questions that were put to the speaker included one by John Cairap, of City of London School, who said: "Mr. Nutting stated that economic stability was not sufficient. I heartily agree with that statement, but surely economic instability is a certain road to destruction, and our present rearmament programme is crippling our economy."

"Would it not be better to increase our social services and the standard of living, rather than to rearm at our present break-neck speed?"

Mr. Nutting: We ought not to rearm to the point of economic instability. There are two questions: one is the question of armed aggression by Communist states; the other is the danger of Communism coming in by the back door, through economic instability.

He believed that the recent meeting of NATO in Paris had produced a plan which would avoid both these dangers.

The second speaker was Mlle. Eve Curie, Assistant to Lord Ismay, of NATO. Mlle. Curie who spoke on "Defence and the Atlantic Community" did her best to present NATO as an altruistic institution working for world peace and understanding, and worthy of the enthusiastic support of the young.

There were times, she said, when official government representatives disagreed on small points—such as the disclosure of defence information to their fellow members.

"Individuals can be more bold and imaginative than we in NATO, because for any decision we take we have to have the agreement of 14 countries. Non-official people have a great chance, if only to spread knowledge about NATO, build more understanding between allied countries, and dispel prejudices which sometimes estrange the NATO countries from each other."

Other sessions of the Conference will be reported in Peace News next week.

Their only crime: Born on the wrong side of the 38th Parallel



Photo: Chinese Red Cross.

The words "United Nations" do not conjure up thoughts of famine control, world health organisation or aid for refugees for this grief-stricken Korean. United Nations bombers had passed by on one of their countless raids on North Korean towns—and had taken their toll of children's lives, as bombers always do.

er), age 54, with Christian good position, London, fond of reading, and (2), would like healthy, good similar qualities simple home good house- means, who al companion. 9281

all, slim and y life, reading, the world in well-educated, e lady who ng, and loyal preferred to all particulars hich will be confidence. 9144

teacher and that London, rested many sport, desires ably 30 to 35, d thoughtful, s, birth and about social -ferably with et talkative. 8201

an, age 30, income and road minded, ke to meet a 7, preferably assessing own these points e of humour, ess. Photo- ced. Replies ces. 9152

S outlook and loyalty and green eyes, n, tall, good iative, under School, over our, sincere, t R.C. 1204

32, tall, fair entleman of come, sense ture. Ten- 1011

professional 5ft. 7in., fair possessing a humour, an home life, is and a good el, theatres. ell educated ial position, n tempered, d of a loyal K324

.. C.E., fair, usic, ballet, ac life, and ge 28 to 35, r interests, mals, affec- gentleman A.S.9

brown hair, , interested apital, with d and well ight over I interested from which tiser would ndon area. 1076

all private of reading, e life, and dd like to 40 to 50, ne, similar 1034

PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Road, London, N4
STAmford Hill 2262 (three lines)

2nd January, 1953

VIENNA

THE Vienna Congress has doubtless been useful as an assembly in which people of different nations and political outlooks were able to express themselves and acquaint each other with the fact that there can be a diversity of views as to the best means to peace.

As a Congress, however, it has clearly been a futility.

Most of the things decided upon might very well have been settled by giving an omnibus approval to the main proposals that have been advanced by Mr. Vyshinsky from time to time at the United Nations.

The Congress decided on a call for a five-power pact, but there was surely no need for a world gathering at Vienna to add one more declaration in favour of that.

There was a condemnation of the Bonn contractual agreements, a matter upon which pacifists join with the Russians and the Partisans of Peace. There was an endorsement for Mr. Vyshinsky's line on the question of disarmament, and there was a declaration in favour of East-West trade.

The Congress met under two serious handicaps. The great majority of the delegates must have felt a bitter disappointment at the treatment by the representatives of the Cominform States in the United Nations of the Indian proposals for ending the Korean war.

All the members of the British Peace Committee, for instance, and of the local peace committees in this country must have felt, before Mr. Vyshinsky declared himself, that here was being propounded what was essentially the type of negotiating basis that the many simple peace-lovers enrolled as partisans of peace would welcome in their hearts.

Canon Harman's was an isolated voice on this issue but the sentiments he expressed must have received much quiet endorsement in the Congress among those who did not feel they could express themselves with similar freedom.

Nothing of this view came through into the resolutions. Mr. Vyshinsky had already condemned it. He had not only vetoed it as a peace approach that might be undertaken by the Assembly but he had also vetoed it for the Vienna Peace Congress.

However attracted to the Indian proposals may have been the members of the Peace Committees, we knew when Mr. Vyshinsky had spoken that nothing along these lines could possibly meet with approval at Vienna; and those who had been subscribing to send delegates to Vienna, and inscribing their messages in little note-books (of which no-one was to take the slightest notice) must have felt that there was something rather indecent in Mr. Vyshinsky's precipitation in getting in his word before the Chinese could pronounce on the subject.

★

The other handicap under which the Congress met lay in the fact that it was on the morrow of the trial and execution of those eleven men (all doubtless adherents of the World Peace Council) at Prague.

This was not a matter that would come into the Vienna discussions, but the sinister character of this thing that had happened in the camp of those who had had so much to do with the arranging of the Congress inevitably produced doubts and hesitations in the minds of those who were not already committed Communists, and probably in the minds of many of those who were.

Had there been genuine freedom of action in the Congress the handicaps we have mentioned might have provided a useful impulse to a really independent declaration. The Slansky-Comentis horror would not have been pronounced upon, but it would have weakened the moral tutelage of the Cominform states; and Mr. Vyshinsky's action might have been roundly condemned and the Congress could have proceeded to the propounding of genuine peace proposals that would be above, and not part of, the cold war. In the nature of the Congress, however, this could not be.

As it is, the mere isolating of the question of the "cease fire," with a careful evasion of the issues discussed in the Indian proposals can only lead to bewilderment for the great mass of simple people who have supported the Conference.

This kind of thing is inherent in the basis upon which the Conference was organised and financed. This was not merely another World Peace Congress, it is true; its initiation and organisation was undertaken by the sponsors of the World Peace Congress, however, and it was financed, controlled and actuated by those for whom such a Conference can only have value if the Communist viewpoint is made to predominate. Hence, although Mr. Vyshinsky had brought distress and disappointment to millions of peace-lovers (partisans of peace and others) throughout the world, no word of disagreement with what Mr. Vyshinsky had done could be permitted to find its way into the conclusions of the Congress.

Christmas Quiz

TO publish a searching and elaborate quiz at Christmas time has become the accepted policy of several newspapers.

These are no doubt meant to while away the extra hours of leisure and to provide those who can answer them with a sense of intellectual superiority—though to many the attempt must be a depressing experience!

The initiative of James Reston of the New York Times has persuaded Mr. Stalin to take part in a Christmas quiz, although apparently it was intended that his answers should be used for a New Year greeting.

Mr. Stalin has had less difficulty than most competitors in answering the quiz, but that may be because the questions were more familiar.

In most cases answers to a Christmas quiz are published on another page in the same paper, so that competitors can easily refer to them if they are stumped. In the case of Mr. Stalin, since the questions differed little from those put to him by Mr. Elliot Roosevelt in 1947 or by an American correspondent in January 1949 and on other occasions since, the answers have been previously published.

Santa Stalin has therefore brought little that is new to the Christmas festivities, though that is not to discount the value of his present.

He still believes that the co-existence of East and West is possible, and, therefore, that war is not inevitable.

Since war is not a natural disaster which happens beyond man's control but is always the result of the deliberate decision of those who hold the destiny of peoples in their hands, it is never inevitable. But it remains true that the logical outcome of the policies which both sides are pursuing is war.

In the face of the policy of containing Communism or even of liberation from Communism, it would be valuable if the leaders of the Western powers would also specifically say that they believe that co-existence is possible.

In view of the fact that there is widespread and legitimate concern about much that is happening in the Eastern bloc, and that co-existence, while it does not mean an approval of what is believed to be wrong, does involve the refusal to attempt to eradicate what is wrong by the equally wrong method of war, it is of importance to know whether the man in the street believes that co-existence is possible.

It was perhaps not surprising that Mr. Stalin should declare that the sources of tension lie in the policy of the "cold war" against the Soviet Union.

But "cold war" involves two parties, and though Peace News has always opposed the so-called Western defence policy, involving as it does the North Atlantic Pact, the establishment of American air bases and the rearmament of both Japan and Germany, it is clear that aggressive action is not confined to one side.

It would therefore be interesting to know whether Mr. Stalin is really unable to see that Eastern policy appears to Western eyes as aggressive as does Western policy to him.

Why "Big three" should meet

Mr. Stalin has shown that he is as ready to meet Mr. Eisenhower as he was in 1949 to meet Mr. Truman.

Neither Mr. Truman nor, for that matter, Mr. Churchill have, so far as we know, made any attempt to turn that possibility into an actual fact, and indeed we have been given to believe that Mr. Truman has privately made known his strong disinclination to meet Mr. Stalin.

The possibility of a meeting is now again open, and it is to be hoped that both Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Churchill will make the fullest possible use of it.

The necessity for this is emphasised by Mr. Stalin's answer to the fourth question, in which he has agreed to co-operate in any new approach designed to bring the Korean war to an end.

It would be easy to ask why in that event Russia turned down the Indian proposals, but it would serve little purpose. If the deadlock in Korea is to be ended by some means other than an extension of the war, a new approach must be made, and it is no use either side standing firm on the condition which the other has already refused.

It was perhaps inevitable, even at Christmas time, that newspapers should repeat the old warning by bidding people beware of the Russian Santa Claus and the presents which he brought, but in this case the matter can easily be put to the test.

If Mr. Stalin's answers are merely propaganda and bluff then it is up to the West to call his bluff and expose the propaganda.

The Western powers will put themselves entirely in the wrong if they merely try to throw the ball back to Mr. Stalin and expect him to amplify his answers in terms of concrete proposals.

They have become involved in the Christmas quiz. The question to them is "What are you going to do about it?" and upon their answer must largely depend whether 1953 is going to see peace in Korea and the general lessening of world tension.

"Double-talk" not disreputable

THE post-war Constitution of Japan, constructed under the guidance of General MacArthur, pro-

BEHIND THE NEWS

hibits Japan from ever again having an army, navy or air force.

The relevant clause can only be altered by a referendum of the Japanese people, and, says Mr. Richard Hughes, Sunday Times correspondent, "such an appeal at present would be indiscreet and perilous," in other words it would be likely to go against the removal of these pacifist provisions from the constitution.

As a consequence the Prime Minister, Mr. Yoshida, acting under American pressure, has to pursue the hypocritical policy of saying one thing and meaning another.

He says that Japan is not rearming and has no plans for rearmament while United States tanks and arms are pouring into the country for a new army of 110,000 men who will be called the National Safety Corps, with a lot of similar "double-talk" for the other armed services.

Mr. Richard Hughes, as a good journalist, gives an objective account of what is happening, but no word of moral condemnation comes into, or is permitted editorially to come into, his account; and, of course, the Sunday Times has no word of disapproval for Mr. Yoshida's undemocratic activities and deceitful "double-talk."

What would be the reaction of the Sunday Times to an account of Herr Grotewohl acting and "double-talking" in this way in East Germany?

The Rosenbergs

THE present age is not only one of extreme violence; it is also one in which an extreme degree of moral foulness in personal relationships is encouraged for political and military reasons.

Thus in the recent Prague trials we had the abominable spectacle of a wife calling for the death penalty upon her husband.

This was doubtless under an impulse of extreme fear, but the thing does not become less unpleasant to contemplate on that account.

It is not only in the "iron-curtain" countries, however, that personal self-degradation can be encouraged for reasons of state. The basis of the charges upon which the Rosenbergs were condemned to death for espionage in the USA was a declaration by Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, himself under charges of espionage.

In the outcome the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death, while Greenglass was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment, his wife, also involved, not being put under charge.

The execution of the Rosenbergs is fixed for January 12. Although we have referred to the matter before, we feel impelled to draw attention to it again in view of the short time available to secure a reprieve.

We do not know whether or not they have been guilty of the disclosure of secrets relating to the atom bomb. Apart from the interested testimony of their accusers there were numerous unsatisfactory aspects of the trial, and their attorney has been seeking a rehearing.

What is apparent, however, is that these two people have been dealt with on a quite different basis from others who have been convicted of disclosing atomic information.

That Greenglass has been sentenced to imprisonment instead of death may not be relevant, as this was probably part of the price for his denunciation of his sister, Harry Gold, however, who was convicted on charges more serious than those against the Rosenbergs was not condemned to death but to imprisonment; and on this side of the Atlantic this also applies to Fuchs and Nunn May (the latter having now been released).

Death dissolves no doubts

President Truman has been urged in some quarters to show clemency in this case to mark the difference between Western legal standards and those of the Cominform countries.

We do not urge this as a reason why the Rosenbergs should be reprieved. Whatever may be the outcome of this case we can be thankful that we have so far nothing in the West that can compare with what we have seen at Prague, or in earlier years in Moscow, for its ruthless disregard for human feeling.

We hope the Rosenbergs will not be put to death because their execution would indicate a deliberate debasing of Western standards, and also because there is so much that is dubious in the evidence upon which they were convicted and in its appraisal by the Judge.

These doubts that are widely felt will inevitably be strengthened if it is sought to smother them by killing the Rosenbergs.

A principle at stake

WE are glad that the Rev. Cameron Newell has received sufficient encouragement to justify his refusal to accept the advice of the Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, and withdraw his acceptance of the living of Holbrook.

Though normally no clergyman would

wish to force his presence on an unwelcome parish, it is clear in this case that the parochial church council does not necessarily represent the opinions of the parishioners as a whole, and those who may not have been regular churchgoers in the past have a right to consideration as well as those who elect the parochial church council.

The living is in the gift of the Church Patronage Society who have duly offered it to Mr. Newell, though they have not apparently sent the formal deed of presentation to the Bishop's legal secretary.

This may well have been awaiting the final decision of Mr. Newell and it is difficult to see how the patrons can now withdraw their offer.

The Bishop has not made his case any better by an attempt to discredit Mr. Newell. Nor is his assertion that his refusal to act is not based upon the pacifist convictions of the Vicar accurate except in the most literal sense.

His refusal is based on the resolution of the Church Council, but the Bishop's own statement makes it plain that having withdrawn a previous objection, the Church Council passed a further resolution because of the statement of Christian pacifism which Mr. Newell made in connection with the recent Remembrance Sunday.

Next step in Ipswich

If the Bishop persists in his refusal, what is the next step? No clergyman can enter into a benefice without formal institution, but any patron can apply to the High Court for an injunction against a bishop and an order to prevent his continued refusal to take the steps necessary to implement their rights.

A bishop could refuse to act on a judgment of the Court, as the Bishop of Birmingham did in the early days of his episcopate when he declined to institute a clergyman duly presented to him, on the grounds that the man in question had refused to give assurances that he would not carry on certain practices which the Bishop believed to be illegal in the Church of England.

The continued refusal of Dr. Barnes was not followed, as it might have been, by an application to commit the Bishop to prison for contempt of court, and the living remained vacant for the statutory period of twelve months after which the Archbishop of Canterbury was able to intervene and to institute the vicar privately in his own chapel at Lambeth.

In that case also both parties believed that a matter of principle was at stake.

Since the Birmingham incident the Benefices (Exercise of Rights of Presentation) Measure, 1931, has been passed, which requires the bishop at the request of the parochial church council to consult the "Diocesan Advisors" (elected under the measure) for guidance as to whether he should institute or not.

It will be interesting to see what the Bishop will do, and if matters should reach that stage, what the present Archbishop of Canterbury would do in this case to support the principle for which the Rev. Cameron Newell stands.

Myth of the Monarchy

NO one listening to the Queen's broadcast on Christmas Day could have appreciated what the present constitutional position of the monarchy is.

Because we have no written constitution it has been possible for the functions of the monarchy to undergo a gradual change in response to the changing times.

Though most might recognise that the days have passed when the monarchy exercised supreme and dictatorial powers, many may still fail to realise how little authority the sovereign still possesses, though this is due to the perhaps unconscious desire of the nation for a symbolic figure rather than an autocratic ruler at their head.

What indeed people want is pageantry rather than power, and that is why they tend to invest the reigning sovereign with all the graces which properly appertain to a fairy-land.

True, the Queen is the symbol of unity within the Commonwealth and Empire, a unity in diversity as the recent statement of her titles has shown. True, also, that her life is one of exacting service, and no one will doubt the sincerity of her request for the prayers of all her people at the time of the Coronation, when she will rededicate herself to the life of service which she has inherited, and for which she will undoubtedly need physical strength and patience.

Wisdom, too, is a gift we should all do well to desire, but the special mention of wisdom in connection with the essential needs of the monarchy may give the false impression that the Queen has a vital part to play in guiding the policy of this country.

That is not true. Power has passed from the throne room to Parliament, and from Parliament to the Executive, and from the Executive to a comparatively small group of men who by their position as captains of finance or senior officers in the Services really direct affairs.

The only rights which remain to the monarchy are those of consultation, coupled with encouragement for actions approved and warning if considered necessary as the result of previous political experience. The passage of time has made it impossible for the sovereign to have any responsibility for the foreign policy or domestic plans which shape the relationships of this country with others or decide the welfare of our people.

The
The

The
Chinese
the dea
at UN
ment h
entirely

India
summa
Chinese
In
describ
Assemb
munjon
comple
to an
ected

THE f
Com
Assemble
Reports o
mission t
habilitati
The dele
"Draft A
the excepti
of pri
by both si
Panmunjon
was frequ
debate.

At the b
First Com
invite a r
participate
ected a
Korean re

During
the Comm
mitted, the
on Novem
on behalf
resolution
the main
Later, the
priority to
solution.

The ar
during the
jom had a
ception of
should ha
should ha
they would

The Ine
principally
patriation
theme of
was not to
effect the
posed that
be set up
Mr. Kri
with grea
phased in

Tea

MORE

number of
the PN Fu
up to two
ports by
correspond

This tim
mother's
was saved
during an
ring surviv
the cause
beings wer

But we l
standard.
would fet
antique de
welcome.

By way
way of ge
want. M
from lovin
though po
a pain in
market fo
redundant
several se
what abso
slices you
which are

At this
memorable
when, stin
against lu
brought th
place and
bonfire.

It inspir
rushing in
rings, bro
nots, and
desk, mak
Still, ev
£330 short

Contributi
Total sinc
Please
Peace Ne
Vera Bri
Blacksto

The United Nations debate on The Indian Resolution on Korea

The Indian peace proposals for ending the war in Korea were debated for two weeks at the General Assembly of the United Nations at Lake Success. The Chinese Government had been previously informed by India of the attempt to end the deadlock. "They made no commitment," Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian delegate at UN said later, "but there was no disapproval indicated." The Chinese Government had made it clear, however, that the principles of India's resolution were entirely opposed to their own basic principles.

Both Mr. Krishna Menon and the Indian Premier, Mr. Nehru, have said that India will continue to struggle in the direction of peace.

From Lake Success, Mrs. Jessie Street has sent Peace News the following summary of events up to December 5 when India's proposals were cabled to the Chinese and North Korean governments.

In a cable rejecting the proposals, China's Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai described the resolution as "illegal, unfair and unreasonable." He asked the UN Assembly to rescind its proposal, and called for resumption of the suspended Panmunjom truce negotiations. The negotiators, he said, should first bring about a complete armistice and then refer the question of total repatriation of prisoners to an 11-nation commission as proposed in the USSR resolution which was rejected by the Assembly.

THE first item on the agenda of Committee I of the General Assembly was "Consideration of the Reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The delegates also had before them the "Draft Armistice Agreement" which, with the exception of one point, i.e. the repatriation of prisoners of war, had been accepted by both sides at the truce negotiations at Panmunjom in Korea. This Agreement was frequently referred to in the ensuing debate.

At the beginning of its first meeting, the First Committee adopted a resolution to invite a representative of South Korea to participate in its discussions. It also rejected a resolution to invite a North Korean representative.

During the course of the deliberations of the Committee, five resolutions were submitted, the last of them being introduced on November 17, 1952 by Krishna Menon on behalf of the Indian delegation. This resolution attempted to synthesise most of the main points of the earlier resolutions. Later, the Committee decided to give priority to the discussion of the Indian resolution.

The armistice negotiations conducted during the past fifteen months at Panmunjom had agreed on all points with the exception of whether all prisoners of war should be repatriated or whether they should have the right to choose whether they would return to their country or not.

The Indian resolution concerned itself principally with this question of the repatriation of prisoners of war, the main theme of the resolution being that force was not to be used either to prevent or to effect their return. The resolution proposed that a special committee of neutrals be set up to deal with the prisoners of war.

Mr. Krishna Menon moved the resolution with great eloquence. It was carefully phrased in conciliatory terms, and it seemed

Tear them off, Ladies!

MORE gold has been poured into our melting pot. Since I last wrote, the number of gold rings sent to us for sale for the PN Fund has doubled, bringing the total up to two and thus increasing our gold imports by 100 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of last year.

This time a lady sent us her grandmother's wedding ring, which, she says, was saved from "the terrible destruction during an air-raid over Mannheim." So the ring survived an air-raid in order to help the cause of peace. We wish all human beings were as sensible.

But we have no desire to cling to the gold standard. All forms of treasure which would fetch anything at the jeweller's, antique dealer's, junk shop or museum are welcome.

By way of inducement—this seems a good way of getting rid of treasures you don't want. Most families have these—presents from loving friends and relations which, though possessing exchange value, give you a pain in the aesthetics. There's always a market for horrors. Then there are the redundants: I'm sure some of you had several sets of table mats for Xmas—and what about all those silver-plated fish-plates you had at your wedding, some of which are still unpawned?

At this moment I am haunted by that memorable scene in 15th century Florence, when, stirred by Savonarola's preaching against luxury, wealthy Florentine ladies brought their jewellery into the marketplace and flung it in heaps into Savvy's bonfire.

It inspires entrancing visions of ladies rushing into PN office, tearing off their rings, brooches, wrist-watches and what-nots, and flinging them on to Harry Mister's desk, making it even untidier than it is.

Still, every little helps—and we're still £339 short of our 1952 target.

H. J. BOOTHROYD.

Contributions since Dec. 19: £150 3s. 11d. Total since Jan. 1, 1952: £1170 11s. 7d. Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News, Ltd., and address them to Vera Brittain, Treasurer, Peace News, Blackstock Road, N.4.

An Ex-serviceman revisits

HAMBURG

By Sam Walsh

The writer, who has been described by the Bolton Evening News as "one of the best known men in Bolton" has recently left the Lancashire town in which he has lived for 50 of his 55 years to live in Devon.

He fought and was wounded in World War I—"I strode eagerly to enlist in the army, at the Town Hall, when I was 18, and rode regally in a bath chair from the Infirmary home on my 21st birthday," he has written.

Until he left Bolton in December 1952 he was president of the local Branch of the British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association.

Friendship with a German ex-serviceman who fought in the trenches across no-man's-land has meant two visits to Hamburg for Sam Walsh.

NOW that even the Hauptbahnhof (Central station) has been re-roofed, the visitor to Hamburg may be excused for thinking that the largest city in Western Germany was little damaged in the war.

Since I was there in 1949, Hamburg has furthered its restoration programme remarkably. This is best appreciated by approaching the city centre from Eppendorf, along that handsome tributary to the Elbe, the Alster.

From the beautiful backwater at Streeckbrücke landing-stage the Alster broadens into a 400-acre lake lined with parks and gardens and fine houses such as the new White House which is the American Embassy. Yachts, canoes and school rowing fours compete for the passenger's attention as he gazes through the windows of the comfortable motor-boat.

Thousands of tons of bomb-blasted bricks have been tipped to further the project of widening the bridge where Outer and Inner Alster meet: but the visitor who confines

himself to this area brightened with fresh paint, flowers and the gaily striped umbrellas of waterside restaurants, and sees only the brilliant facades presented by the Atlantic or Ricasoli hotels, the Rathaus and the shopping centre of the Jungfernstieg, gets an incomplete picture.

A corrective is the journey by electric train to Barmbeck. Despite rebuilding and reconditioning there stretches a very different vista—whole districts devastated so disastrously that one is staggered afresh at the dreadful ordeal Hamburg suffered.

☆

From these miles of squalid ruins I accompanied my 1944-1948 ex-enemy friend, Martin Schroder, to the suburb of Ohlsdorf. There was a prospect of avenues of tall trees and the formal beauty of landscape gardening in spacious parkland. High upon a curious piece of architecture was a clock-face whose enigmatic inscription, "One of these," became clear in its context of cemetery and crematorium.

Ohlsdorf cemetery, reputed to be the third largest in the world, has its own bus service at half-hourly intervals, carrying mourners and others around its vast extent, with halts at each of its 13 churches.

Only rarely does the visitor catch glimpses of the rows of graves characteristic of cemeteries. A profusion of trim bushes, long stretches of artificial waterways, natural streams crossed by rustic bridges and wide avenues flanked by green slopes backed by tall trees transform this colossal cemetery into a pleasant resort.

But not even the lovers whose regular rendezvous Ohlsdorf is, happily heedless of the crematorium clock's grim warning that "One of these" hours will be their last, remain oblivious of one striking feature of this last resting place.

Not far from the graves of members of the German resistance movements of 1918-1920 and 1933-1937, and of Hamburg firemen who died fighting the flames of the fire-bomb raids of 1943, there rises a slim slab of grey concrete—a gaunt perpendicular of 15 iron-grilled rows of seven marble urns each.

These 105 urns contain no human remains—so far as is known. Their contents are soil from the ill-famed German concentration camps, a list of which is inscribed below the dates 1933-1945.

☆

At the extreme end of Ohlsdorf cemetery there are four grass-covered mounds, not unlike long, narrow bowling greens, set in the form of a cross. These are bare except for 18 transverse signboards, each bearing the name of one of Hamburg's suburbs.

These are the mass graves of the city's 100,000 citizens who perished in the air-raids of the second world war.

Bordering these huge graves are miniature crosses commemorating some of these individuals. The scores of crosses I inspected all bore the same date, July 27—28, 1943. The biggest number of names I found on any one cross was 10, all of one family.

The cemetery bus takes a winding road to the twin British sections.

On one side of a broad, tree-lined avenue are thousands of small, grey-blue grave-stones, with a monument of a khaki-clad soldier, his back towards the entrance gates, as if in rebuke of any merely curious sightseer. On plain columns flanking this entrance, in German and English respectively, is inscribed:—

"Here rest soldiers of the British Empire who died in Germany during the Great War 1914-1918. The land which is consecrated by their graves has been acquired in perpetuity by agreement with the German people and the city of Hamburg so that their remains may be honoured for ever."

I reflected on these words as I strolled across the avenue at a roughly equal number of miniature white-painted metal crosses marking the graves of a second generation of British youngsters who died during the 1939-1945 war.

In straight rows, so perfectly dressed on the newly mown green sward as to brighten the eye of any inane general, tree-surrounded and quietly beautiful in the setting sun, they brought ruefully to mind Richard Aldington's words: "You can say what you like against the Army, but it's treat you like a gentleman, when you're dead."

ONE WORLD

The following passage from "Les Temps Modernes" by J-P Sartre has been translated for Peace News by Alex Comfort.

"**B**UT tell me seriously, Camus, what feelings did Rousset's revelations (concerning conditions in Russian prison camps) produce in the hearts of anti-Communists? Despair? Suffering? Shame at being human? It is hard enough in all conscience for a Frenchman to put himself in the shoes of a Turkmenian to feel sympathy for any being as abstract as a Turkmenian seen from France. At the highest level, I will admit that the memory of the German prison camps did awake a very genuine and very spontaneous kind of horror in the best of them. And, of course, a certain amount of fear.

"Now in the absence of any real personal relationship with the Turkmenian, what should have provoked our indignation, and possibly our despair, is the idea that a socialist government, depending on an army of officials, should have been able systematically to reduce men to slavery. But that consideration doesn't touch the anti-communist—he already believes that Russia is capable of anything. The only feeling which these revelations awoke in him is—and I find it painful to say this—joy. Joy that at last he had proof of his thesis, and now we should see what we should see... For to my mind the scandal of the prison camps puts us all on trial. You as well as me. And everyone else. The iron curtain is only a mirror, and each half of the world reflects the other half. Every turn of the screw here means a tightening-up there. In the end, between here and there, we are both squeezers and squeezed. A stiffening in America, expressed as a recrudescence of the witch hunt, provokes a stiffening in Russia, expressed, perhaps, by an intensification of the arms drive, and more forced labour. The converse can be equally true. Anyone who dispenses condemnation today should know that our situation will compel him, tomorrow, to do worse than the things he is condemning. And when I see that funny joke posted up on the walls 'Spend your holidays in Russia, the country of liberty,' it is not the Russians I find ignoble."

Non-violent resistance

TO THE EDITOR

THE beatification of Mgr. Apor, Bishop of Győr, in Hungary has been under consideration at the Vatican.

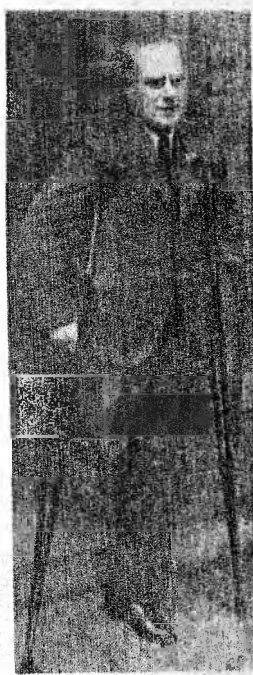
When Allied troops entered Győr in 1945, many women sought shelter in the Bishop's residence.

A number of soldiers demanded entry. Mgr. Apor stood guard and refused to move. Several shots were fired and the Bishop was killed on the spot. The soldiers then went away.

What a classic example of non-violent resistance. If Mgr. Apor had tried to defend these women by physical violence he could not possibly have saved them. As it was he sacrificed his life for them and the soldiers were so moved by this that they left the women unharmed.

MICHAEL J. RANDLE.
Little Gorton, Reigate.

(Other letters on page five)



Briefly . . .

AUTHORS AND GANGSTER FILMS

"When you were standing up there, with the gun in your hands, what did you think you were like?"
 "Craig replied in a whisper 'Just like the films' . . .
 "What sort of films used you to see?"—
 "Gangster films." "Did you like that sort?"— "Yes, sir."

THIS passage from the hearing of the Craig case is quoted by the Authors' World Peace Appeal in announcing that they are to hold a Conference on Sunday, January 11, to discuss the dangers such films may represent in spreading a worship of brute force.

Details about the Conference, which is to be held at the CEA Hall, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.1, starting at 10 a.m. may be obtained from the Secretary, A.W.P.A., 50 Old Brompton Road, S.W.7.

QUAKERS AT WORK

A NEW illustrated pamphlet issued by the Friends' Service Council, "From the Nameless to the Nameless," describes the work which Quakers are doing in distributing clothing to refugees in Western Germany, where "thousands are sunk in apathy and resignation after six or seven years of unemployment."

Gifts of clothing have been coming in well in recent months, but money is badly needed to pay for despatch and distribution, and to help in other Quaker relief work.

The pamphlet is obtainable free of charge from the FSC, Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.

ESSAY COMPETITION

AN international essay competition on "National Sovereignty," open to all who were 30 years of age and under in 1952, is announced in a recent letter to the Press from the Federal Educational and Research Trust, 20 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2.

The subject is divided into three sections, and entrants are asked to discuss (a) whether national sovereignty is a cause of war; (b) how far it has already been merged by nations; and (c) to what extent, if any, it should be further curtailed.

Entries should not exceed 4,000 words, and the closing date is March 31. Further particulars can be obtained from the Trust at the address above.

Pacifists in Denmark may arrange for an appeal to the High Court in the case of Jens Vesterbaard who has been sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment (reduced to 60 days on appeal) for refusing to undertake Civil Defence work as an alternative military service. There is recognised alternative service work open to those registering as war-resisters in Denmark but this has been denied to Jens Vesterbaard.

The war-time experiences of an American conscientious objector form the background for a novel by Robert E. Wilson, "Aideen MacLennan," published by Fellowship Publications (A.F.O.R.) 21, Audubon Avenue, New York 32, USA, at \$2.75. The author (a Quaker) draws largely from his own experiences in Civilian Public Service Camps, fire-fighting and in a mental hospital and on post-war relief work.

A Peace Centre has been opened at the Friends' Meeting House, North Street, Barking. Every Friday from 7 to 9 p.m. the Centre will be open to give information regarding methods of working for peace through the various pacifist organisations.

Germans welcomed in Stalingrad

INGEBORG KUSTER, a well-known German pacifist, recently spent three weeks in the USSR as a member of a delegation from East and West Germany, and is describing her experiences in a series of articles in "Das Andere Deutschland," the German pacifist fortnightly which is edited by her husband, Fritz Küster.

The delegation consisted of scientists, artists, journalists and one of two workers' representatives, members of various political parties and of none, and in her first article Mrs. Küster speaks of the warm welcome which they received everywhere—even in Stalingrad, which was besieged for 900 days by the Germans during the last war.

They saw only one military parade during their stay, which coincided with the anniversary of the October Revolution, and noticed that there were no war toys in the shops.

Mrs. Küster says that she saw Stalin at close quarters on two occasions, and he struck her as being very simple and natural.

* *Gothestr.*, 41, Hanover. Price 60 Pfg. for 2 issues.

Domestic service problem solved

According to the Secretary of State for War, at a large camp in the North of England ten per cent. of the conscripted men were acting as officers' servants.

An anonymous donation to the PN Fund of £1 from Uckfield, Sussex, is gratefully acknowledged.

Children's Librarian had a good idea

GOODWILL FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

MRS. NORA DINMORE, children's librarian at Ilford (Essex) Central Library, has found a novel and attractive way to promote goodwill and understanding between the children of this country and those of other lands across the seas.

Every year, Mrs. Dinmore, young and lively, arranges some sort of interesting exhibition for her children at the library, and in 1952 she was hard-pressed for a good idea. Then, late in October, she hit up on the solution—get together a collection of Christmas cards from every country on the map.

So she set to work, posting off letters and greetings to libraries in Africa, America, Asia, Australasia and Europe. And, almost by return of post, the replies came pouring in: letters, cards, photographs, paintings—everything the children could think of, however remotely connected with Christmas.

From Hiroshima

From little Yoshiaki Kawakami in Hiroshima: "Let us study very hard and promise to be fine nations." A schoolboy in Tokyo: "I am happy to shake hands with you and to tell you that I am a most willing and affectionate friend . . ."

Every painted message a masterpiece, the most encouraging response came from a library in Barcelona. The children's librarian there thought that to send the children's greetings by post would take too long, so, ten days before Christmas, two Spanish ladies walked into Ilford Library carrying a huge parcel.

Inside were marvellously drawn and painted Christmas cards, hardly the sort of work one would expect from children. As Mrs. Dinmore says: "They are head-and-shoulders above the rest of the children, with their talent. I should not like the job of picking out the best."

From a small Maori schoolboy in Rangitoto ("the land of the long white cloud") came a primitive but beautiful painting of a native *pah*, showing the settlement with its backcloth of the cloud resting over an extinct volcano.

A hundred Indian children signed their names to a greeting from Delhi. They have no Christmas in India, but wanted to have

pen-friends in England. "I don't know how I shall make out their names and addresses," laughs Mrs. Dinmore, "but we'll try to do it somehow. We don't want to disappoint any of the children."

She has arranged all the cards in the library for the youngsters to see, together with a map. Every time a letter is delivered, Mrs. Dinmore marks the place on the map. There are many empty spaces, but she expects to fill most of them by the New Year.

Dr. Raven protests at Rosenberg sentence

THE Rev. Professor Charles E. Raven, President of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and a former Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, is supporting the appeal against the sentence of death passed in America on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were found guilty of espionage last year.

In a letter to the sponsors of the appeal, he describes the verdict as savage, and says that it "underlines the conviction that America, instead of leading the world to a more righteous and liberal way of life, is becoming so hysterical in its dread of Communism as to betray the very principles upon which the Constitution was founded."

CARAVAN OF SCOTLAND

The Caravan of Scotland has now been inaugurated. Readers interested should write to the Chairman, Dr. D. R. Sagar, Satyagraha, 26 Byron Road, Dundee, Angus, Scotland.

AN ANARCHIST AT THE C.O. TRIBUNAL

By MARY WILLIS

AS it is seldom that an anarchist appears before a tribunal for conscientious objections, I am devoting my report this week to the hearing of one, who shall be nameless, who appeared at Fulham on December 12, 1952.

He described himself as an ex-student. The Chairman, Judge Sir Gerald Harcourt, opened the case by reading the applicant's written statement, in which he said:

"My objection is based on my awareness that I am the sole moral authority governing my own actions, that I can know no other truth than personal truth, no reality other than personal reality; that I, a unique individual creating a personality through chosen gestures, bear responsibility for my choice, am free to choose, and that any action chosen which does not correspond to personal truth is an offensive impurity, a self-betrayal."

"State would choose my enemy"

"To choose to perform military service would be to choose the role of a soldier, involving the duty to kill the 'enemy' indicated by one's superior officer."

"The State would choose my enemy for me, but the State is not a moral authority for me, not even a personal reality, save as a physical force, and cannot know who is my enemy."

"My enemy only becomes such through my personal choice. 'I cannot identify a real personal cause' with a 'national cause.'"

"I accept all the consequences of my conscientious objection to military service, even if such consequences include a restriction by force of my personal liberty."

Mr. Tudor Davies: You don't believe in community living at all?

Applicant: No.

Mr. T. D.: On what grounds are you basing your objection, then? You say "I cannot identify a real personal cause with a national cause." You don't believe in the will of the majority?

A: I do believe that it is efficient.

Chairman: You believe that you ought not to obey any law that you don't agree with? And nobody else ought to obey any laws that they don't agree with either?

A: No.

Chairman: Then it is no use making laws at all.

A complete betrayal

Mr. T. D.: Are you an anarchist?

A: I don't like to apply such a label to myself, it means so many things.

Mr. T. D.: But that is what you are?

A: Yes.

Chairman: Ought you to take advantage of the statute under which you are coming to us if you don't agree with that statute? It seems as if you are quite willing to

WHAT SHALL I TELL MY BOY?

Daddy, do all big boys become soldiers for a little while?

What shall I answer?

What shall I tell my questioner, with the wide-open eyes? Shall I say yes, he can look forward to soldiering—like school and cricket, and marriage and voting?

Shall I tell him yes, we have to kill others to live? That to enjoy our standard of living we have to burn villages in Korea?

Shall I tell him we have to learn to kill people methodically and cleanly, almost without dirtying our hands—as with guided missiles?

Shall I give him an idea of our great country devoting the largest single segment of its national energies to the manufacture of ruin?

What happens when a man dies, Daddy?

Irrelevant!

He'll have to brush his teeth regularly so he'll pass the medical examination.

He must be fit, if he is to burn Asians from the vine. He may have to climb Heartbreak Hill over and over again.

And he'll have to study. He has only about 12 years to learn how to count and master his geometry lessons. Then, basically, he'll know how to navigate to Pyongyang.

A gun, perhaps, is in order for Christmas. He shouldn't grow up feeling alien in our culture. He should have a consistent framework for his life (and death). He must have no inner conflicts, but instead a sense of purpose and meaning.

There's no use kidding him, or making him feel uncomfortable.

Yes, son, big boys do seem to become soldiers for a little while, now.

Where have we arrived when all this sounds so matter of course?

Why does the "now" sound so permanent?

—Peace Action.

Lett

"The Quee

It is a pity. Christmas propaganda titled "The Queen" as "a mass greeting better than a perialistic pre-script written in a sible taste. E life was cov us the virtue nists in h in lurid deta Communists.

Two major gotten: one behind an In and the o pecially at I will even to I do not unde condemn Co the Vienna C rise and sing wards men" tie propagan success to i volved in a l men in Kore

The auth Martin-in-the nothing, Chr revealed a day's so-call fortunately (in the mind. than an X w to make fat

20, Gerald I —and her

PACIFIST: both wa

lative way c item in P 1952: "Can

of the Fell been appoin To me thi in that issu

width headl of "all abou of opinions In the me a conundru this case honour and

R.R. 1, W Canada.

True in I CANNO

has fail gestions ma Debate by l ing to the Korea. It v

"Could stages, be political stage wor of agreee the pract ing the t second st the priso

no, was ference b LANham 14

OSTEOPATH

QUEEN AN (off Harle W

As this is a right to select m. We neve complete a se and therefore

1. Send n than Mond 2. Include Place (hal event; spei secretary's that order:

Sur LONDON, E 26, Vauxhall Universalist s discourse by J PFO Religion

Wedr BRISTOL: " Broadweir: " the Peaceful kin. discusio STOKS NI Priests' Meeti ent. 73 and 67 PU and Fol

Thur HALIFAX: Chas. Rd.: D Aland, MP--

LONDON, 1 The Fields: O and Robert R LEYTONSTI Ho. Bush Rd Message of K

Satur LONDON, 4 House, 6 Ends discussion: P RIGBY: 3 Pub "Who wants: Fol. (Altro

HALL I BOY?

become soldiers

questioner, with hall I say yes, he soldiering-like and marriage and

we have to kill to enjoy our stan- to burn villages in

ve to learn to kill d cleanly, almost hands—as with

idea of our great uest single seg- energies to the

a man dies,

is teeth regularly d examination.

is to burn Asians ay have to climb and over again.

uly. He has only how to count and ssions. Then, bas- to navigate to

order for Christ- w up feeling alien ld have a consist- life (and death). e conflicts, but in- e and meaning.

g him, or making seem to become e, now.

ved when all this erved? " sound so ner- —Peace Action.

THE

attribution for is week to the at Fulham on

to your advantage. ou, nobody can take into the Army.

that way. So far, en making an ex- al force which is I myself to be part me certain things. gs. That is what then suddenly t something which is a me.

seem to me con- I am quite willing any law if I get I won't accept it if at of view." What d be if you were y and avoid being e of the clutches of

quite consistent.

gree

ou an ex-student of?

you reading it for? I was a student at to be able to spend years reading, and d of life I like to work and without f time which would nt of view.

iving to work! ow did you live? in the . . . Borough

ook to read for an

ears, and have just an France.

d not complete the

der now that I have ed to the subject and tly. I more or less o with my French. d, and I am not in- ss such.

long to any political anisation?

take the view that ed to his conscience y prepared to take r if it is to his ad- does not suit him. s objection is not a direct that his name register of conscien-

Letters to the Editor

"The Queen's Inheritance"

It is a pity that a nation cannot even keep Christmas from the tentacles of political propaganda. The BBC programme entitled "The Queen's Inheritance" and described as "a world-wide sequence of Christmas greetings and goodwill" was nothing better than an hour of blatant militant, imperialistic propaganda, interspersed with a script written and read in the worst possible taste. Every aspect of Commonwealth life was covered, from impressing upon us the virtue of our fight against Communists in Korea and Malaya to describing in lurid detail atrocities committed by these Communists.

Two major things seem to have been forgotten: one is the immense potential value behind an international exchange broadcast and the other is the Christian duty—especially at Christmastide—to show goodwill even to those who "know not the Lord." I do not understand the mentality that can condemn Communist peace moves such as the Vienna Congress and at the same time rise and sing "Peace on earth, goodwill towards men" when churning out imperialistic propaganda and wishing good military success to the United Nations troops involved in a bloody war against their fellow men in Korea.

The author of the poster outside St. Martin-in-the-Fields, stating "Xmas means nothing, Christmas means everything," has revealed a very profound deficiency in today's so-called "Christian Society." Unfortunately Christ and all he stands for is, in the minds of too many of us, no more than an X whilst Christmas is merely a time to make fatuous, good-looking resolutions.

MICHAEL VOELCKER.

20, Gerald Road, S.W.1.

—and her Chaplain

PACIFISTS can work noisily or quietly, both ways being excellent. A superlative way of working quietly must be the item in Peace News, on August 22, 1952: "Canon Charles Raven, President of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, has been appointed a Chaplain to the Queen."

To me this is the most interesting thing in that issue. I would have liked a full-width headline, front page, with columns of "all about it." And inside more columns of opinions and reactions.

In the meantime it will have to remain a conundrum (along with others) how in this case the British Government can honour and endorse an active pacifist.

ALEC C. BEASLEY.

R.R. 1, Winfield, B.C., Canada.

Truce in Korea

I CANNOT understand how Peace News, has failed to seize on the admirable suggestions made in the recent Foreign Affairs Debate by Mr. P. Noel-Baker, when replying to the Government on the topic of Korea.

It was: "Could the truce be taken in two stages, both to be completed before the political conference began? The first stage would be a cease-fire, on the basis of agreements already made. After all, the practical arrangements for supervising the truce have all been settled. The second stage would be agreement about the prisoners' return. Only when that was settled, would the political conference begin . . . I should have thought

LANEham 1437 Hoddesdon 2302

R. J. BAILEY

OTROPATH & NATUROPATH & BATES
PRACTITIONER
11 QUEEN ANNE STREET (off Harley Street) W.1.
11 BURGESS ST. HODDESDON, HERTS. (Mondays and Tuesdays only)

Notes for your Diary

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent to us. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.
2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)—preferably in that order and style.

Sunday, January 4

LONDON, S.W.1: 3.15 p.m. Denison Hall, 299 Vauxhall Bridge Rd. (nr. Victoria). Universalist service—"The Unity of Life," also by Rev. G. P. T. Paget King; PPU Religion Commission.

Wednesday, January 7

BRISTOL: 7 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho. Broadwell: "Personal Beliefs concerning the Peace Society"—talk by Will Partridge; discussion; PPU.

STOKE NEWINGTON, N.16: 8 p.m. Friends' Meeting Ho., Yorkley Rd., Church St. (25 and 27 bus). Faith Adm on Korea. PPU and FoR.

Thursday, January 8

HALIFAX: 7.30 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho. Ashdale Rd.: public meeting; Sir Richard Fox. MP—"War on Want"; SoF and PPU.

LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's Inn Fields: Open air mtg.; Sybil Morrison and Robert Hornman; PPU.

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd.; Arthur Brunning on "The Message of Karl Barth"; PPU.

Saturday, January 10

LONDON, W.C.1: 3 p.m. Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endleigh St.: business mtg. and PPU Religion Commission; PPU welcome.

that once the fighting had stopped, the chances of getting agreement on the prisoners would be increased."

This sounds the most practical and acceptable suggestion yet put forward. J. SCOTT MATHESON, 23 St. Mary's Road, Headington, Oxford.

Does Russia want peace?

IN "Behind the News," (PN Dec. 5) issue, there was an expression of opinion which has appeared in other pacifist papers. It is a suggestion that the USSR is not entirely averse to the continuation of the war in Korea; that it "would seem to suit Russian tactics" because it ties up "Western forces in the Far East."

If there is no sound basis for these statements, the making of them is surely not in keeping with the pacifist spirit of reconciliation, especially in a paper called Peace News. But perhaps there is justification based on knowledge "behind the news" for the statements.

—and a reply from the Editor

PACIFISTS AND CO-OPERATION FOR PEACE

A FAIR number of letters received from those active in local peace committees have been published from time to time, but we get many more than we publish.

Publication of a greater number would not be justified, even if we had greater space at our disposal, because these letters are largely repetitive and make no attempt to understand the pacifist, as distinct from what is coming to be called the "Peace Movement" point of view.

One correspondent of this kind, concerned with the direction of a Peace Committee in one of the London areas, who frequently writes to chide us, informs us that he was brought into the Peace Movement in 1951 by the Stockholm Appeal, since when he has been a regular reader of Peace News.

He disagrees with the way in which Peace News space is utilised, however, because he is not particularly interested in pacifism.

Mr. Muste's questions

A letter from the Secretary of the Bristol Peace Committee, protesting at the views expressed in Peace News regarding the World Peace Council and the Vienna Congress, and particularly about Mr. Muste's letter to Mr. Joliot-Curie, appeared last week.

Mr. Muste's letter aimed at elucidating (if elucidating is something that is desired) the issues that must be in the minds of all who are asked to consider whether they can with value participate in a Conference composed of representatives of organisations having vitally different points of view as to what is involved in the construction of Peace.

On the direction of these questions and the fact that they have produced no answer we shall have something to say later.

Having spoken, however, of Mr. Muste's letter as showing how tragically prevalent muddled thinking has become in our decaying society our correspondent goes on to say that the outlook is black indeed "if the innumerable little peace movements in this country cannot at this most critical time in human history sink their petty differences and unite on the main issue."

It is on this example of clear thinking, that is contrasted with Mr. Muste's muddled thinking, that we wish to comment now. The various pacifist societies in this

country may still be little, but they are not innumerable. Chief among them are the Peace Pledge Union, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Peace Committee of the Society of Friends, which represents Quakers in the field of pacifist activity.

There are some small pacifist societies attached to particular religious communities, such as the Methodist Peace Fellowship and the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, which find no difficulty in co-operating within the framework of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; and small bodies such as the Labour Pacifist Fellowship, and the Movement for a Pacifist Church of Christ, neither of which find any difficulty in co-operating with the PPU.

The differences which divide these various bodies into different groups may be petty, although those concerned probably feel they have a certain functional importance; these petty differences, however, do not make impossible a very high degree of co-operation, for all these bodies come together with the greatest readiness when it is a question of uniting on "one supreme issue" and even on a number of questions that are not supreme.

Indeed they also have found it possible to unite over a long period with groups of people who, without being pacifists, claim to be working for peace, and this is an aspect to which we expect to return in a later article.

A petty difference?

In what sense then does our correspondent hold that the petty differences "of the little peace movements in this country" are keeping them apart? Does her complaint mean anything more than that it is keeping them apart from the British Peace Committee and the World Peace Council?

If this is what she means surely "petty" is a singular word to use for the difference of view that obtains.

The Peace Pledge Union is organised on the basis of the personal pledge: "I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another."

All the other bodies we have referred to above are founded on similar personal pledges. What those who are organised in these groups declare is that they will not fight.

They do not say: "I will not fight unless it be to liberate the peoples East of the Oder and the Danube from the Soviet

JANUARY 2, 1953, PEACE NEWS—5

it is surely obvious that it is to the advantage of the Soviet Union if the Western powers are involved in a conflict in the Far East, for this means a drain on their man power and a strain on their economic resources, as it also means, in the political sphere, at least the possible alienation of Asian sympathy in the face of such an exposure of "democracy."

The Western powers continue the conflict partly to justify the original intervention by the United Nations, but mainly because (as Eisenhower and others have made quite plain) they regard the conflict as part of the all-out attempt to contain Communism.

In proposing an immediate cease-fire, Mr. Vishinsky was able to claim to be the true apostle of peace, while knowing that there was no likelihood of his proposals being accepted by the U.N. Assembly. If the Russian Government are vitally concerned with bringing the war in Korea to an end, we have to ask why they rejected the Indian proposals.—Editor.)

What they say is: "I will not fight, with no 'ifs' or 'buts' to follow at all. It may be urged that this is a wrong-headed point of view. It certainly is a point of view that—when war has arisen—has had very different results in action from those who disagree with it, in the past.

It is held to be wrong-headed by all political parties in this country and many of those concerned with the promotion of World Peace Council conferences make it very clear that they would regard wrong-headed as a very mild word to use.

To help clear thinking

It can hardly be urged, however, that this is not the dominant difference in view that keeps the great majority of the world's pacifists apart from the network of the World Peace Council organisation; and to describe this difference as petty while professing to have an admiration for most of the views Peace News puts forward, is surely something lacking in candour.

Such a difference, however, petty or not, is a difference that, according to our correspondent, should be subordinate to "the one supreme issue." This issue is "that of defeating the small but powerful section who have given such abundant proof that they will stop at nothing to preserve their profits and privileges."

This then in the eyes of Miss Benn is the objective for which pacifists should unite with those who are opposed to pacifism. As she has a commendable distaste for muddled thinking we wonder if she would give us a clearer idea of who are comprised in this small and powerful section?

Presumably it includes Eisenhower, Truman and the "China Lobby." Does it include Churchill, Atlee and Clement Davies? Does it include Marshall Tito? Did it include the late Slansky and Clementis?

We shall in any case be returning to the consideration of this subject; but if the Secretary of the Bristol Peace Committee will give us more precise information as to the extent of the small group to be defeated she may help us in our attempt at elucidation.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

LATEST TIME for copy: Monday morning before publication.

TERMS: Cash with order, 3d. per word, minimum 2s. 6d. (Box No. 6d. extra). Please don't send stamps in payment. Except for odd prices. Maximum length 60 words. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, N.4.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS are required by the Thursday eight days prior to publication.

MEETINGS

DR. A. D. BILDEN preaches 11 and 6.30 Queen's Park Cong. Church, Harrow Rd., W.10, Sunday, Jan. 4.

FILMS for War and Peace. Vital Conference called by Film Panel Authors World Peace Appeal. Sunday Jan. 11, 10 a.m. 164 Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Visitors 2s. 6d.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB. Bath. Every Tuesday. 7.30 p.m. Royal Literary and Scientific Institute, 18 Queen Square, Bath. All welcome.

ROSENBERG DEFENCE COMMITTEE. Rally to Clemency Meeting for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Mon. Jan. 5, 7 p.m. Conway Hall, Speaker: Mr. Sidney Silverman MP, Percy Beldier, G. G. Crowther and Mrs. Leah Manning (Chair).

SPIRITUAL COMMUNIST Congress. monthly meetings, Mondays 8 p.m. Jan. 5, Feb. 2 and March 2. Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. Talks by Swami Ayvaktananda.

VEDANTA SOCIETY. 51 Lancaster Gate, W.2. Tuesdays, 7.0 p.m. A new series of lectures on Vedanta in Practice by Swami Ayvaktananda.

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER. This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to P.P.U. HEADQUARTERS, Dick Sheppard House, Endleigh St., W.C.1.

EXHIBITIONS

MAX CHAPMAN. Paintings. Leger Galleries, 14 Old Bond Street, Jan. 6 to 27.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED AND OFFERED. DERBYSHIRE HILLS. Vegetarian Guest House. Rest and comfort amid beautiful scenery. Arthur 404 Catherine Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, Derby Matlock. Tel. Amburgate 44.

FURNISHED FLAT. bedroom, sitting, kitchen, bath, lav. London N.W.1. offered exchange services elderly lady. Good references required. Please write 25, The Crest, N.13.

HOMEY ACCOMMODATION and jolly good food to visitors and permanent guests. CANONbury 1349. T. and H. Shaylor, 27 Hamilton Park, N.5.

PERSONAL. THE BAPTIST Pacifist Fellowship invites your support. For details of membership write Rev. Leslie Worship, 63 Loughborough Road, Quorn, Leicestershire.

EDUCATIONAL. SPEAKING & WRITING lessons (correspondence, visit) 6s. Dorothy Matthews, BA. 32 Primrose Hill Road, London, N.W.3. PHInmore 6666.

SITUATIONS AND WORK WANTED. A RELIABLE duplicating/typewriting service. Experienced secretaries. Mabel Evelyn, 395, Hornsey Rd., N.19. ARCHWAY 1765, Ex. 1.

SITUATIONS VACANT. The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through a local office of the Ministry of Labour or a scheduled employment agency if the applicant is a man aged 18 to 64 or a woman aged 18 to 59 inclusive unless he or she, or the employment, is exempted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

PEACE WORK is available for all volunteers at Peace News office. Day-time and every Wednesday evening we shall be grateful for help. Write, phone, or just drop in to Peace News (STAMFORD) Hill 9249, 3 Blackstock Road (above Flat and Cook, Stationers), Finsbury Park, N.4.

KIND COMPANION-HELP wanted for elderly lady (active, but memory faulty). Sense of humour essential. Comfortable cottage N. Lincolnshire village. Mother with child considered. Box 479.

LITERATURE, &c. TO PAX CHRISTI members and Peace-lovers. Please order The World Christian Digest for January next. Important. Belden.

FOR SALE AND WANTED. ANY CORSET or surgical belt copied; send it to "Jeanne," 339 London Rd., Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex for estimate. Corsets made-to-measure from 57s. 6d.; send for self-measurement form.

DID YOU receive a Book Taken for Christmas? Houseman Bookshop (Peace News Ltd.) will be pleased to exchange it for any book in print. Postage extra. Send s.a.c. for book list, 3 Blackstock Rd., London N.4. Tel. STA 2342.

MISCELLANEOUS. NATURE CURE Health Centre. Blunham House, Bedfordshire. Apply to the Secretary for particulars.

REGINALD BAILEY. Naturopath and psychiatrist. 134 Hoppers Road, N.31. Palmers Green 9588. By appt.

WAR RESISTERS' International welcomes gifts of foreign stamps and undamaged air mail covers. Please send to WRI, Lansbury House, 31 Park Avenue, Bush Hill Park, Enfield Middlesex.

POSTAL. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Gt. Britain and Abroad. Twelve weeks ... 6s. Twenty-four weeks ... 10s. One year ... 18s.

U.S. readers: One Dollar for 16 weeks; Three Dollars a year.

AIRMAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES: United States, Canada, India, Africa. Twelve weeks ... 12s. (U.S. \$1.75) Twenty-four weeks ... 21s. (U.S. \$3.00) One year ... 39s. 6d. (U.S. \$7.35)

"No modern war can be just"

● Continued from page one

said that his client had been invited to Ceylon next year by the Trotskyist Party there (the second largest in the country), to assist in its political organisation.

"If the Tribunal considers that his is an example of an honest man putting an honest case for objection to military service, I plead that he is entitled to exemption."

The Tribunal did and Edward Grant was given conditional exemption.

He may also go to Ceylon next year for COs are still civilians and as such are entitled to leave and return to this country at will.

No modern war can be just

A Catholic appellant, Gerald Parker, based his objection to military service upon the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas and the doctrine of the "just war."

Mr. F. C. Anderson, his solicitor, explained that this was in accord with the orthodox teaching of the Church. St. Thomas had held that wars could be either just or unjust and that it would be wrong for Catholics to participate in unjust wars.

The decision as to whether any particular war was just was left to individual conscience and in this instance Gerald Parker was of opinion that modern war could not be just because modern weapons of mass extermination made it inevitable that the guilty should suffer with the innocent.

As he saw it, no present or likely conflict could fulfil the requirements of a just war.

Mr. Parker was asked by the Tribunal if he did not consider that the good that might be achieved by war could not outweigh the evil attendant upon the means used to wage that war.

"No," he replied, "good ends do not justify evil means. If you give money to the poor, that is good; but if you steal the money from a bank in order to do so, then it is bad."

PACIFIST VICAR

★ Continued from page one

to him on this ground even if I had wished to do so."

Mr. Newell has commented that he is convinced that the pacifist issue is behind the Bishop's objection and he recalls that when a benefice in the Bishop's diocese was offered to him previously the Bishop advised him not to go because a Major-General was a churchwarden.

Holbrook Church Council passed a resolution earlier this month that Mr. Newell was "not acceptable" because of his criticisms of the way Remembrance services were conducted.

Mr. Newell told the Press last week: "If this were a purely personal matter, I should almost certainly withdraw, but there is an important principle involved."

"The villagers of Holbrook are going to organise a petition for me and I should be letting them down if I threw in my hand."

"A church council cannot seriously suggest that my pacifist views will prevent me from carrying out my duties to the parish."

People at Holbrook who disagree with the council's decision are to demand that the bishop should proceed with Mr. Newell's institution.

One of them, Mrs. Kathleen Simpson, of East-road, told a Daily Herald reporter "We think the vicar is a good man. Nearly every-one in the village except the church council want him to come."

He said that he believed that war was a very great evil, but if he could end a war by telling a lie, he should not do so, for the consequences of his action would be not good but further evil.

Gerald Parker, who is a ward orderly in a London hospital, was given conditional exemption by the Tribunal.

Brian Jupp, a member of the Peace Pledge Union and a student at the London School of Economics, was sent back to prison to await the Tribunal's recommendation.

After serving in the Cadet Force at school and performing two years' military service with the Army he became convinced of the wrongness of war and consequently refused to do the annual training.

He was court-martialled and given a sentence of three months' imprisonment which enabled him to appeal to the Appellate Tribunal.

The Rev. Bentall, a Congregational minister, testified to the fact that his objection was sincerely held. Mr. Jupp is reading for a Doctorate in Philosophy.

Sent back to prison

Another Supplementary Reservist, Edward West, who served two years as a radio operator in the Tank Corps had come to pacifist convictions after his discharge. He then wrote to his Commanding Officer saying that he could not continue with military training.

For his refusal to comply with the training notice he was subsequently arrested, court-martialled and imprisoned for a period of six months, later reduced to three.

To kill, he believed, was an outrage not merely to the person killed, but against God himself who lived in that person. He was informed that he would be notified later of the Tribunal's recommendation.

FOR PRACTICAL PEACE BUILDERS

By Michael Tippet

"Gandhi—The Practical Peace-builder," by John Hoyland. Peace News Pamphlets, 6d.

THIS pamphlet is certainly welcome now that Gandhi's methods of non-violent struggle are being tested again in a great conflict, because for so many millions of our people Gandhi is as yet only a name, a myth, without any precise habitation or idea.

People think of him as roughly the father of Indian independence and a kind of political saint, whose methods were only practicable because of the moral qualities of his opponents, us English.

Gandhi would have been unsure of such moral complacency, because he believed that if struggles were in truth on such a moral plane, then the methods of struggle would correspond to the degree of morality, i.e. that if the West really were so much morally better than Communism, that difference must show itself in the methods of the struggle also. He would not for a moment have admitted any moral argument which agreed to base its methods of struggle on those of its opponents, e.g. that the Russians only understood force; that the Africans are not fit for liberal ideas of punishment, but should suffer collective penalties that fall on guilty and innocent alike.

This is still, in my opinion, the crux for us in the West. We are in great need of Gandhi, or of many, though lesser Gandhis, who will undertake Experiments with Truth. Such experiments whether factual or imaginative, social or psychological, would aim at piercing our western moral complacency and pride; not, I think, by direct attack on governments, but by digging the ground for

DEATHLY DEADLOCK

"He (Mr. Truman) said there were three ways in which the present Korean stalemate could be ended. 1. The Communists could agree to a settlement on the fair terms we have outlined. 2. We could knock under on the issue of the prisoners and turn them over to be slaughtered. 3. We could pull out and let the South Koreans go to hell . . . On the question of stepping up the war in Korea Mr. Truman was not sanguine: 'We have been trying to stop the Communists without involving us in an all-out war in the Far East. That was my primary reason for relieving General MacArthur, he wanted to involve us in an all-out war.'"

—Daily Telegraph. December 29, 1952.

My purpose and desire was not to extend the war but to end it.

—General MacArthur. Daily Telegraph. December 29, 1952.

IT is now eighteen months since Mr. Malik's proposal that an attempt should be made to negotiate a truce in Korea.

During those first weeks hope must have been brightly lit in the hearts and minds of all those involved in the bitter struggle—the soldiers in the fighting lines, the anxious waiting families and friends at home, the prisoners of war, and the tortured inhabitants of the devastated towns and countryside of Korea.

As the months of weary wrangling dragged on it must have been hard to keep the light of hope alive, and now there can be nothing but the dead grey ashes of despair.

The prolonged discussions about prisoners of war have been reported and publicised, yet amid all the great care and feeling expressed for those prisoners who might be returned to a cruel and wicked enemy only to be slaughtered, there has never been any word of pity for those prisoners whose hopes of release from the prison camps of those same wicked enemies must long have faded.

It is true that there is no "all-out" war so far as this country, America and Russia

are concerned, but in Korea there has never been anything else.

If "stepping up" the war means attempting to drive up to the borders of Manchuria again, it can only be done over the torn and twisted remnants of a ruined country, and the tortured bodies of wrecked and displaced human beings.

General MacArthur believed that by extending the war he could the more quickly end it; Mr. Truman seems to wish to "step it up" without going "all out" for the same reason. The truth is that those empowered to negotiate do not believe in negotiation, they believe in winning wars, and "unconditional surrender."

Mr. Truman mentions three ways of ending the stalemate, but forgets that there was once a fourth, and that was the original Russian proposal for a cease-fire and an eleven power commission to settle the prisoner question. Had this been accepted, and surely it would have been worth trying, the war would have been over in the summer of 1951.

The real trouble lies in the tragic reliance on negotiation from strength when the real need is for a determined will to bring the war to an end. To cease fire is the first and paramount requisite, and the only decent humane action—after that the talks.

There are, of course, on both sides many wrongs, and perhaps a few rights, but the wronged people of Korea seem to have received no consideration at all. Mr. Truman thinks it wrong to let the South Koreans "go to hell," but there could scarcely be found on earth a worse hell than that destroyed country of despair.

As each side has turned down the proposals of the other side, as the war has dragged on, as the casualty lists appear, and more and more prisoners are taken, the position becomes worse, not better. The situation is no longer a stalemate, it is a deathly deadlock.

There is only one way to break it, and that is to announce a cease fire immediately. If it were known that the United Nations had stopped the war it would not only add greatly to their prestige but would bring to their discussions a moral power that would be very hard indeed to resist.

To break a deadlock one side must give way, and that yielding maybe the bravest action of all. This is not only the right way, and the good way, it is also the way of plain commonsense.

Campaign corner

TARGET FOR 1953

THE Peace News circulation figure has registered a sharp decline in recent months. In a world where good sense is on the wane, it is imperative that we immediately set to work to repair the losses.

At Christmas 1942 an entirely voluntary sales organisation distributed 18,000 Peace News weekly, in spite of all the war-time difficulties. Last week's "new low" of 11,000 copies included 4,000 handled by newsgagents and over 2,000 single subscriptions—only 5,000 readers directly supplied by volunteer sellers—of whom there are certainly not more than 500, including those who draw supplies from newsgagents.

First priority for 1953 is therefore a rapid expansion of our local sales work, and since it is the keen individual readers who make new readers, it is primarily to them that we appeal. Personal example and effort are the secret of success. Peace News could never have started if pacifists had left the work to "the newsgagents," "the groups," or even "the office," though each has a necessary part to play. You value Peace News—believe it has something vital to say to the world in 1953? Then you must put your belief into practice by devoting a few hours each week to increasing our sales, by doing a little more than you have done in 1952.

The Peace Pledge Union's Campaign Committee is to put its main energies to this work for the next twelve months, and groups will find practical directions in the PPU Handbook which is to be published in the near future.

Meantime order six or a dozen copies a week direct from 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.1, ask for a supply of free back numbers and order leaflets, and try door-to-door canvassing, street selling (posters available) covering local meetings, distributing to known sympathisers, taking all the opportunities that come your way of making new contacts.

Copies for sale cost 3s. 3d. a dozen; for free distribution, 2s. 6d. a dozen, post free in each case. Monthly accounts are allowed and we will gladly send any information or advice you require.

Our aim for 1953 is to double the voluntary sales organisation—and with it to double the sales. Only one in ten among readers to work actively for the paper is surely vastly underestimating your keenness. How many copies shall we send YOU next week? H.F.M.

Circulation last week: 11,000

The foremost TU weekly published in this country

RAILWAY REVIEW

Leads the trade union movement in the intelligent assessment of industrial and political problems.

Journal of the NUR, it may be obtained from all newsagents and bookstalls at 3d.

CONFERENCE Central African Federation BEAVER HALL

(Nearest tube station Mansion House)

Saturday Jan. 10, 10.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Speakers include: VIRGIL STANSFORD, JOHN DILLON, DALE MP, FENNER BROCKWAY MP, REV. DR. MARCUS JAMES. Limited number of observers—fee 2s. Tickets from Central Africa Committee, 146 Fleet Street, E.C.4, or at door.

PEACE PLEDGE UNION RELIGION COMMISSION

Universalist Service: The Unity of Life

Discourse by the Rev. G. P. T. Pugh King

Sunday Jan. 1 at 3.15 p.m.

Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Rd. (Near Victoria Stn.)

Published from 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4. Peace News, Ltd. Printed by The W. F. Clow Printing Co., Ltd. (T.U.) London, N.16.

2 3/4%
AT THE PRESENTATION

"So old Brown's retired at last! They've given him an illuminated address and put two hundred pounds in St. Pancras Building Society for him."

"Yes, I was at the presentation. Brown said how pleasant it was, after the jolts and worries of this too swiftly-moving train of life, to pull up in the security and comfort of St. Pancras. Neat, I thought."

You may only get the illuminated address, and it would be prudent to make St. Pancras the terminus for your savings now. Write for a free copy of the Society's "Guide for Investors," which will show you how.

St. PANCRAS BUILDING SOCIETY
20 Bride Lane, E.C.4

HOLIDAY FRIENDSHIP SERVICE

PROGRAMME 1953 (Easter to October)

YUGOSLAVIA

A. Trade Union Hotels of Central Council of T.U. Belgrade.

B. Youth Camps of Cent. Council Peoples' Youth, Belgrade.

C. Hotels: Ordinary.

Inc. Holidays, 15, 16, 21, 24 days from £27 10s. (15 days) or Accommodation only.

Also Regular Departures to AFRICA, ISRAEL and most countries in Europe.

Write to Holiday Friendship Service, 5, Goodwins Court, London, W.C.2, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

"Europe

AMBAS

APPEA

EAST-

Chile

Pola

ONE of the

young people

that on Wed

ber 31, when

sador, M. J

"An Easter

Europe 1953

The four-da

of which was

organised by

World Citizen

United Nation

Hall, Westmin

people from a

The Amba

hour, in excel

of his addres

vation, which

signa that the

his closing wo

together for

His Excell

the fact that

as "the voice

Ending riel

One heard

"iron curtain

there were o

found almost

rich and poor

under-privile

"You will

your maps,"

your text bo

statistics, or

example.

"In Poland

line which

privileged at

throwing the

exploitation

socialism.

"However

what is goin

path of socia

them."

The Amb

themes: the

between diff

trade betwe

need to live

(C

Missio

12 m

CONSI

CHRIS

"If young

county in the

K. Ivor Mc

student who

month.

The stud

sent to pris

He told t

fore a cons

August, 19

was refused

He was

work, and

violated Ch

"I do not

training,"

tion is a n

"The cour

ley had wi

could have

out of rhe

had left hir

Bryan W

court on D

in custody

taken befor

tion.

When he

brought bef

Mr. J. Lie

posed the r

immorisonm

Other CO

tribunal

he

NEV

Radio-car

tested in

Graphic, L